

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 04-096047 (71)Applicant : KANEAFUCHI CHEM IND CO LTD  
(22)Date of filing : 24.03.1992 (72)Inventor : NISHIO SATOMI  
NODA KOJI  
KUSAKABE MASATO  
FUJIMOTO KAZUHIDE  
YONEZAWA KAZUYA

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**(54) CURABLE COMPOSITION**

**(57)Abstract:**

**PURPOSE:** To provide a curable composition leaving no tack after cured, also capable of giving cured products with improved mechanical properties.

**CONSTITUTION:** The objective curable composition comprises (A) a compound having at least one alkenyl group in the molecule, (B) a compound having at least two hydrosilyl groups in the molecule, (C) a hydrosilylating catalyst, and (D) a compound having at least two hydroxyl groups in the molecule. It is preferable that the composition be incorporated with a stability improver, and it is further preferable that the component A be an oligomer consisting of a polyether main chain 500-50000 in number-average molecular weight.

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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Hardenability constituent which uses four following component (A) – (D) as a principal component,  
(A) The compound which has at least two hydroxyl groups in the compound which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, the compound which has at least two hydroxyl radicals in the (B) molecule, (C) hydrosilylation catalyst, and the (D) molecule.

[Claim 2] Furthermore, the constituent containing a storage stability amelioration agent according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The constituent according to claim 1 whose compound which has at least one alkenyl radical in intramolecular is the oligomer which number average molecular weight consists of with the polyether principal chain of 500–50,000.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

## [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a hardenability constituent. Furthermore, it is related with the hardenability constituent with which the surface tuck and mechanical property after hardening which use as a principal component the compound which has at least two hydroxyl groups in detail in the compound which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, the compound which has at least two hydrosilyl radicals in a molecule, a hydrosilylation catalyst, and a molecule were improved.

## [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, since it has fast curability at an elevated temperature, the hardenability constituent which uses the - (C) component (above-mentioned [A]) as a principal component is considered as a constituent with which the expansion to various applications is expected. However, in many cases, this constituent had after hardening the big fault that adhesiveness (surface tuck) remained in that front face.

[0003] Thus, when the surface tuck remained and it uses for the application of a seal agent, a sealing material, a coating, the heat-resistant masking tape for printed circuit boards, etc., problems, such as adhesion of dust, earth and sand, etc. or a base comrade's adhesion, generate and are not desirable.

[0004] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The surface tuck after hardening does not remain and this invention offers the hardenability constituent which raises the mechanical property of a hardened material.

## [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, this invention is a hardenability constituent which uses four following component (A) - (D) as a principal component;

(A) The compound which has at least two hydroxyl groups in the compound which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, the compound which has at least two hydrosilyl radicals in the (B) molecule, (C) hydrosilylation catalyst, and the (D) molecule. It considers as the contents.

[0006] There is especially no limit as a compound which is the (A) component of this invention and which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, and various kinds of things which result especially a limit is a formula (I), although there is nothing.

## [0007]

## [Formula 1]



(— the alkenyl radical shown by hydrogen or methyl group) is suitable for R1 among a formula.

(A) When a component is described concretely, it is a formula (II) first.

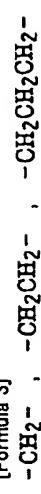
## [0008]

## [Formula 2]



(One or more ether linkage may contain hydrogen or methyl, and R2 for R1 by the divalent hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20.) R3 The organic radical of aliphatic series or aromatic series and a are a positive integer. The compound which has the ether linkage expressed is mentioned. The inside of a formula (II), and R2 It is R2 although the divalent hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20 is expressed. One or more ether linkage may contain in inside. Specifically, it is [0009].

## [Formula 3]



\*\*\*\* is mentioned. -CH2- is desirable from the ease on composition. The inside of a formula (II), and R3 It is the organic radical of aromatic series or an aliphatic series system. It will be [0010] if shown concretely.

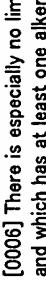
[Formula 4]

[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, this invention is a hardenability constituent which uses four following component (A) - (D) as a principal component;

(A) The compound which has at least two hydroxyl groups in the compound which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, the compound which has at least two hydrosilyl radicals in the (B) molecule, (C) hydrosilylation catalyst, and the (D) molecule. It considers as the contents.

[0006] There is especially no limit as a compound which is the (A) component of this invention and which has at least one alkenyl radical in a molecule, and various kinds of things which result especially a limit is a formula (I), although there is nothing.

## [Formula 1]



$\text{CH}_3^-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$
$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{H}_2\text{CCH}_2$   $\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2$   $\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{CCH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{CH}_3$
$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}-$   $\text{H}$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}-$   $\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}-$   $\text{H}$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}-$   $\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$   $\text{C}-$   $\text{CH}_3$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{CH}_3 & -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2- \quad -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2- \\
 & -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}_3 \\
 | \\
 -\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2- \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
 | \\
 -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}- \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2- \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}- \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_2-
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2- \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3
 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows three chemical structures: cyclohexane (a six-membered carbon ring), toluene (a benzene ring with a methyl group,  $\text{CH}_3$ , attached), and benzene (a six-membered carbon ring with alternating double bonds).


$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{R} \\
 | \\
 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{C}_6 \text{H}_4 \text{N} \left( \text{CH}_2 \right)_n
 \end{array}$$

\*\*\*\* is mentioned. The following are [ among these ] desirable.  
[0012] [Formula 6]

$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-$	$\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3$
			
			
			
			
			

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{CH}_3^- \text{, } \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_3^- \text{,} \\
 & -(\text{CH}_2)_4^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_5^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_6^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_7^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_8^- \text{,}
 \end{aligned}$$

R3 You may be an organic polymer and various kinds of things can be used. First, as a polyether system polymer, a polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, polyoxytetramethylene, and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer etc. is used suitably, for example. As a polymer with other principal chain frames, the condensation of dibasic acid, such as an adipic acid, and a glycol. Or the polyester system polymer, ethylene-propylene system copolymer which are obtained by the ring opening polymerization of lactone. The copolymer of a polyisobutylene, an isobutylene, an isoprene, etc., polychloroprene. A copolymer with poly SOPUREN, an isoprene, a butadiene, acrylonitrile, styrene etc., a copolymer with polybutadiene, a butadiene, styrene, acrylonitrile, etc., Polyisoprene, polybutadiene, an isoprene, or a butadiene and acrylonitrile. The polyolefine system polymer which hydrogenates a copolymer with styrene etc. and is obtained. Acrylic ester, such as polyacrylic ester obtained by carrying out the radical polymerization of the monomers, such as ethyl acrylate and butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, and butyl acrylate. An acrylic ester system copolymer with vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, methyl methacrylate, styrene, etc., The graft polymer obtained by carrying out the polymerization of the vinyl monomer in the inside of said organic polymer. A polysulfide system polymer, Nylon 610 by the condensation polymerization of the nylon 6 by the ring opening polymerization of epsilon caprolactam, a hexamethylenediamine, Nylon 66 by the condensation polymerization of an adipic acid and a hexamethylenediamine, and a sebatic acid, Nylon 11 by the condensation polymerization of epsilon-amino undecanoic acid. The inside of Nylon 12 by the ring opening polymerization of epsilon-amino RAJURO lactam, and the above mentioned nylon, Polyamide system polymers, for example, the polycarbonate system polymer manufactured by carrying out condensation polymerization from bisphenol A and a carbonyl chloride, such as copolyamide which has a two or more component component, a diallyl phthalate system polymer, etc. are illustrated.

[0013] Next, a  
[0014] [Formula 7]  
R<sup>1</sup>  
—  
(H<sub>2</sub>C=C-R<sup>2</sup>)

(In R<sub>1</sub>, hydrogen or a methyl group, and R<sub>2</sub> may contain one or more ether linkage by the divalent hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20.) R4 The organic radical of aliphatic series or aromatic series and a are a positive integer. The compound which has the ester bond expressed is mentioned. The inside of a formula (III), and R2 R2 in a formula (II) It is the same. [0015] Moreover, R4 It is the organic radical of 1 - tetravalence of an aromatic series system or an aliphatic series system. It will be [0016] if shown concretely. [Formula 8]

0017

$$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7-$$


OCOCH<sub>3</sub>  
OH  
C(=O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
C=C(C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
C=C(C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCHCH}- \quad \text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}-, \quad -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-, \\
 | \quad | \\
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5
 \end{array}$$

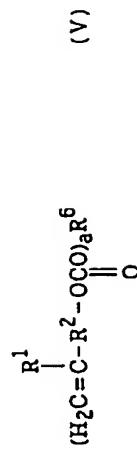
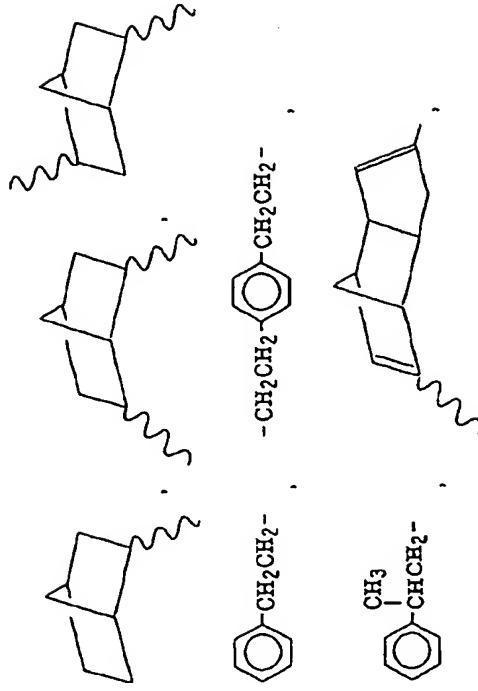
Chemical structures of 4-nitrophenyl, naphthalene, and 2-naphthyl groups.

Chemical structures of three compounds:

- 1,4-bis(4-phenyl)-2-methylcyclohexane
- 4-phenylbenzenesulfonate
- 4-phenylbenzylbenzene

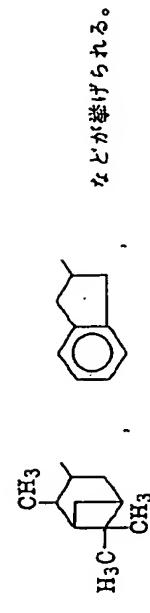
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{CH}_3^- \text{, } \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_3^- \text{,} \\
 & -(\text{CH}_2)_4^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_5^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_6^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_7^- \text{, } -(\text{CH}_2)_8^- \text{,}
 \end{aligned}$$



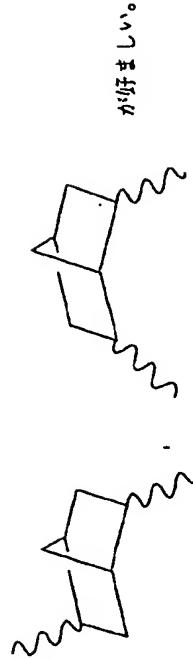
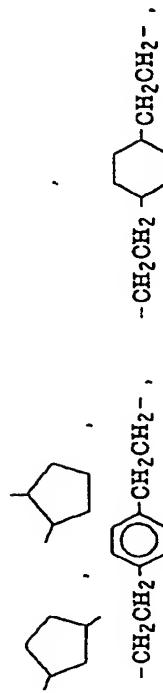


(In R1, hydrogen or a methyl group, and R2 may contain one or more ether linkage by the divalent hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20.) R6 The organic radical of aliphatic series or aromatic series and a are a positive integer. The compound which has carbonate association expressed is mentioned. The inside of a formula, and R2 R2 in a formula (II) it is the same. [0023] Moreover, R6 It is [0024] if it carries out. [Formula 15]

$\text{CH}_3^-$  ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^-$  ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$  .



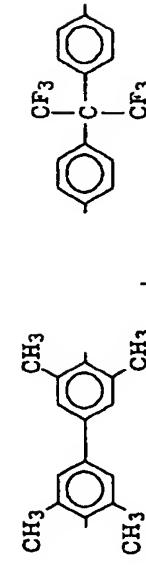
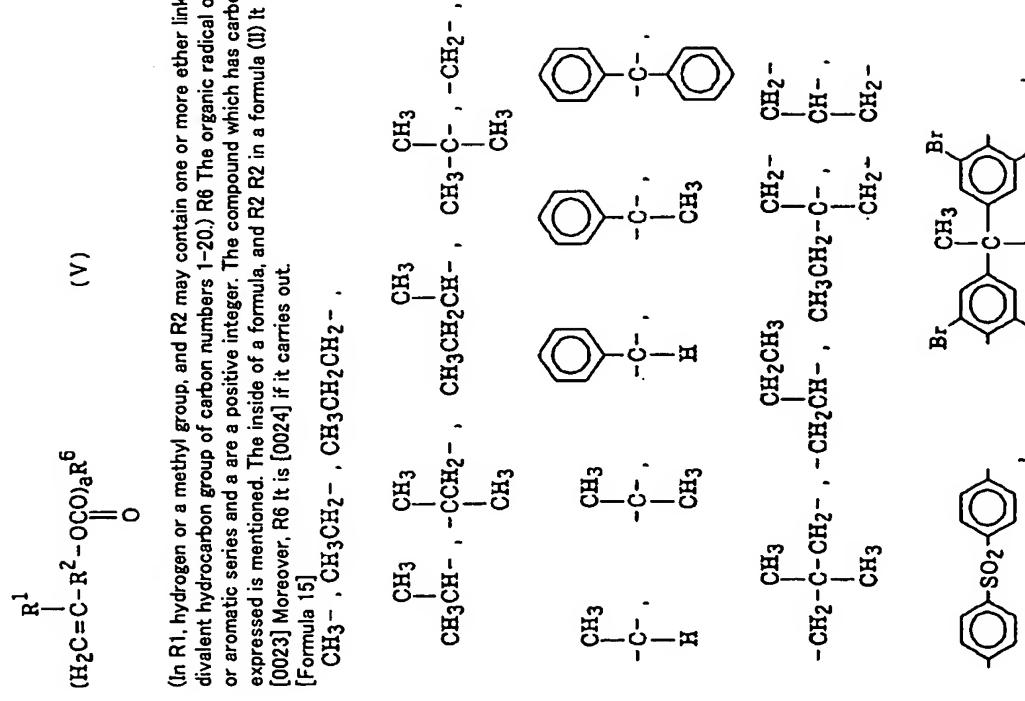
これがうちら、 $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$  ( $n=1\sim 10$ ) ,



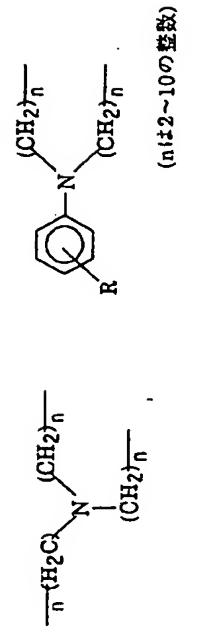
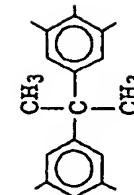
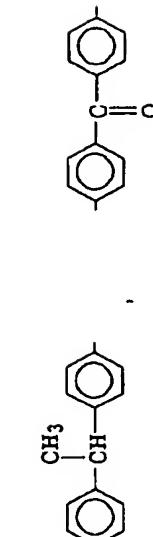
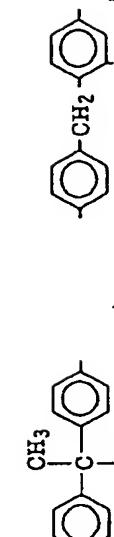
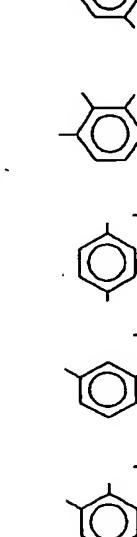
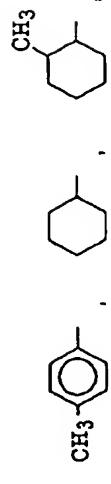
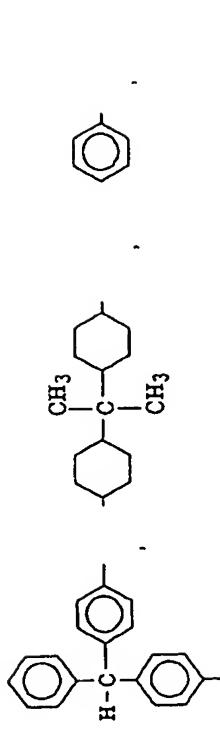
これがうちら。 $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$  ( $n=1\sim 10$ ) が特に好んでよい。

R5 You may be an organic polymer and all the organic polymers illustrated by explanation of a formula (II) can be used suitably. (A) As an example of a component, it is a general formula (V) further. [0022]

[Formula 14]



[0025]  
[Formula 16]



\*\*\*\* is mentioned. Especially the following are [ among these ] desirable.

[0027]

[Formula 18]



(III)



R6 You may be an organic polymer and all the organic polymers illustrated by explanation of a formula (II) can be used suitably. (A) Although what is proposed variously can be used about the approach of introducing an alkenyl radical into a polymer as a component when using an organic polymer, it can divide roughly into the approach of introducing after a polymerization, and the approach of introducing during a polymerization.

[0028] An alkenyl radical can be introduced into an end, a principal chain, or a side chain to making the active group which shows reactivity to an end, a principal chain, or a side chain to the above-mentioned functional group as an approach of introducing an alkenyl radical after a polymerization at the polymer which has functional groups, such as a hydroxyl group and an alkoxide radical, for example, and the organic compound which has an active group and alketyl radical, such as an acrylic acid, a methacrylic acid, a vinyl acetic acid, acrylic-acid chloride, and an acrylic-acid star's picture. The unsaturated fatty acid permutation carbonic acid halide of C3-C20, such as acid halide, an acid anhydride, and allyl compound chloro formate, allyl compound BUROMO

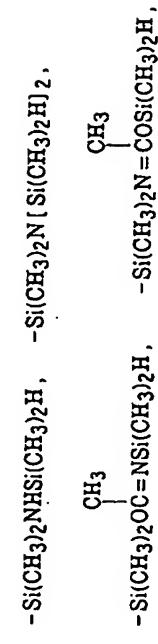
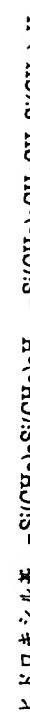
formate, An allyl chloride, an allyl compound star's picture, vinyl (chloromethyl) benzene, Allyl compound (chloromethyl) benzene, allyl compound (bromomethyl) benzene, The allyl compound (chloromethyl) ether, allyl compound (chloro methoxy) benzene, allyloxy (chloromethyl) benzene, etc. are mentioned. [0029] As an approach of introducing an alkenyl radical during a polymerization, when manufacturing, for example by the radical polymerization method, an alkenyl radical can be introduced into the principal chain of a polymer, or an end by using radical chain transfer agents, such as a vinyl monomer which has the low alkenyl radical of radical reaction nature, and allyl mercaptan, into molecules, such as allyl compound methacrylate and allyl compound acrylate.

[0030] Although a line or the letter of branching is sufficient as an alkenyl radical content organic polymer and the thing of the arbitration of 500-50000 can use molecular weight suitably, especially the thing of 1000-20000 is desirable. Although an alkenyl radical may be in a molecule end or you may be in molecule, when creating a rubber-like hardened material using the network-chain length has it. [ desirable ]

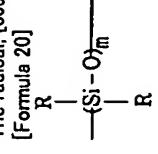
[0031] As an organic compound which is the (B) component of this invention and which has at least two hydroxyl radicals in a molecule, especially a limit will be [0032], if the radical containing a hydroxyl radical is illustrated concretely, although there is nothing. [Formula 19]



(n=1-3) , -SiH<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>2</sub> & のケイ素原子1個だけ含有する



The radical [0033] containing which two silicon atoms



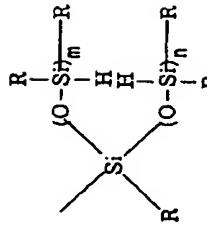
among the formula, R is a radical as which H, OSi(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, and a carbon number are chosen from the organic radical of 1-10, and even if each R is the same, it may differ, m and n are positive integers and are 2 <=m+n<=5.



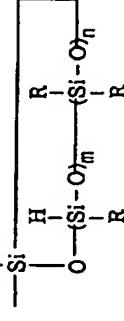
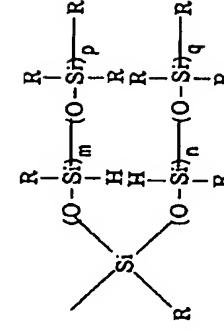
[Formula 21]



(p is 0 or a positive integer among a formula, and a positive integer and q are 2 <=p+q<=4) [0038]



(R, m, n (tと記すに同じ))



(the inside of a formula, and R — the above — the same — m — a positive integer, n, p and q0, or a positive integer — it is — 1 <=m+n+p+q<=30 [ and ]) [0035]

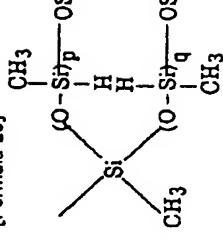
[Formula 22]

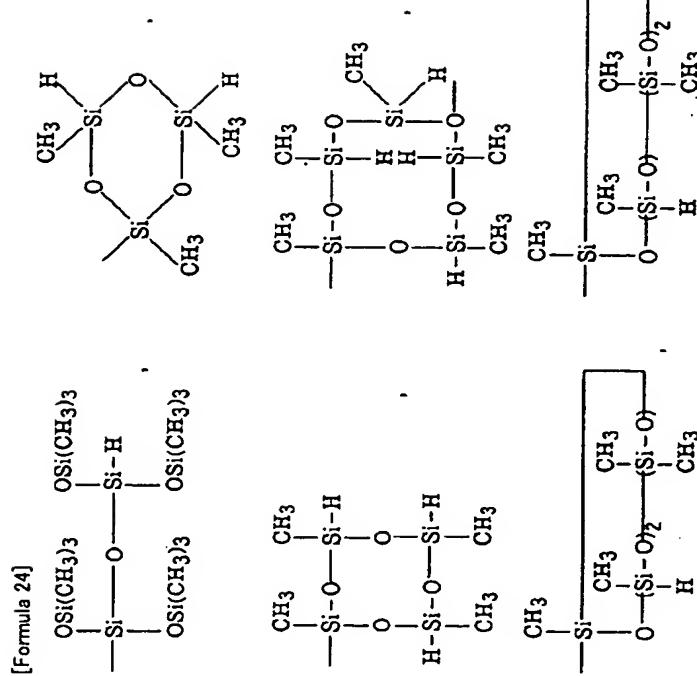
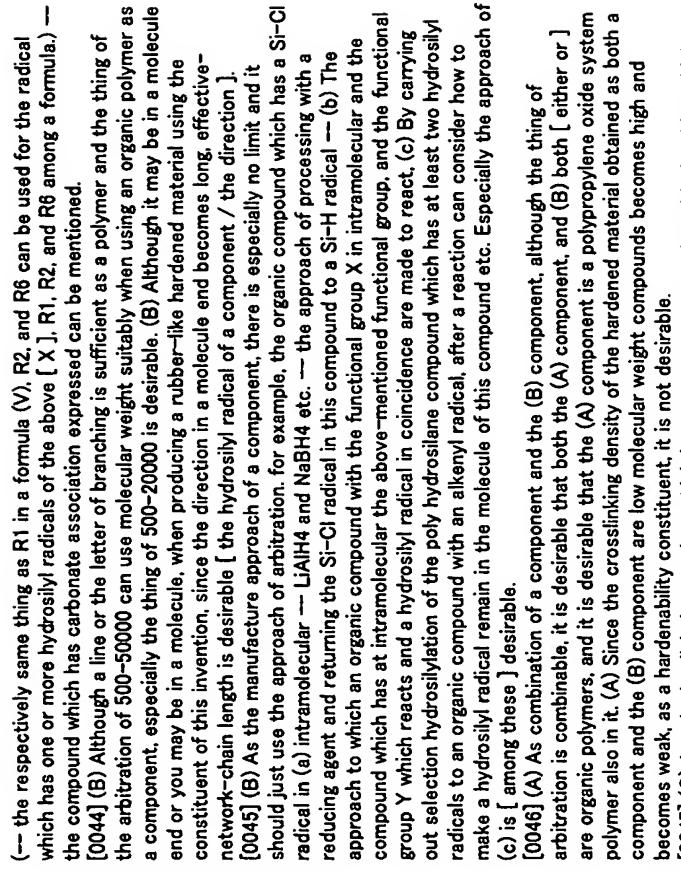
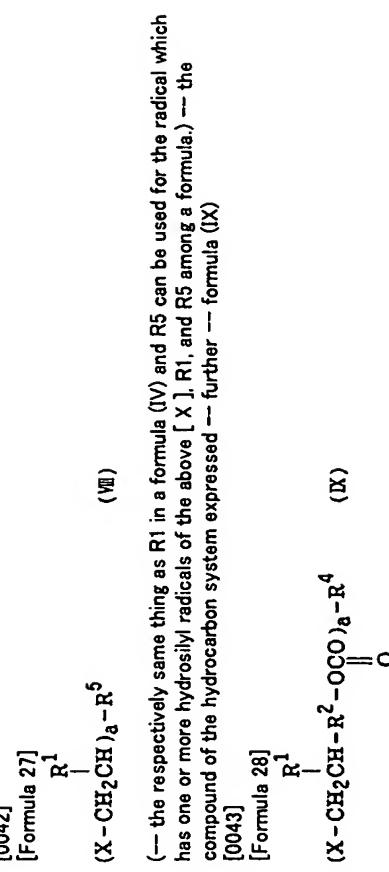
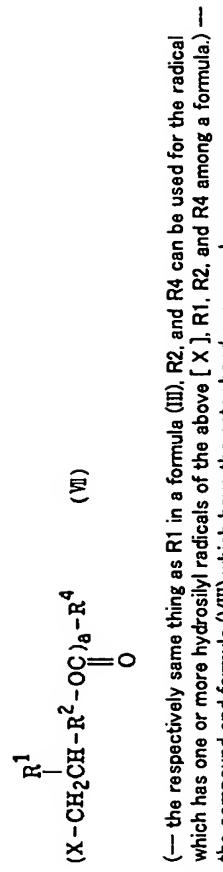
$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ | \\ -\text{Si}-\text{H} \quad \text{R} \\ | \\ \text{O}-\text{Si}-\text{O}_m \quad -\text{Si}-\text{O}_n \\ | \quad | \\ \text{R} \quad \text{R} \end{array}$

(the inside of a formula, and R — the above — the same — m — a positive integer and n — 0 or a positive integer — it is — 2 <=m+n<=30 [ and ]) etc. — the radical guided from the shape of a chain shown, the letter of branching, and various kinds of annular multiple-valued hydrogen siloxanes is mentioned.

[0036] As for the molecular weight of the part of the radical which constitutes a hydroxyl radical from a point that there is little possibility of spoiling the compatibility over the (A) component of the hydroxyl radical content compound of this invention among various kinds of above-mentioned hydroxyl radicals, 500 or less are desirable, and the following are desirable if the reactivity of a hydroxyl radical is also further taken into consideration.

[0037]





When two or more hydroxyl radical content radicals exist in the same molecule, even when they are mutually the same, even if they differ, they are not cared about. (B) About the number of the total hydroxyl radical contained in a component, at least, although what is necessary is just to be in [ two ] 1 molecule, 2-15 pieces are desirable and especially 3-12 pieces are desirable. In mixing with the compound ((A) component) containing an alketyl radical and stiffening the hydroxyl radical content compound of this invention by the hydrosilylation reaction under hydrosilylation catalyst existence, if there is less number of this hydroxyl radical than 2, it will cause poor hardening in many cases. Moreover, if the number of this hydroxyl radical increases more than 15, the stability of the (B) component worsens, a lot of hydroxyl radicals will remain in a hardened material, and after hardening will cause a void and a crack.

(0039) (B) Although there is especially no limit as a hydroxyl radical content compound of a component, various kinds of compounds to a polymer from the thing of low molecular weight can be used. It is a formula (VI) when it illustrates concretely.

[0040]



(— the respectively same thing as R1 in a formula (II), R2, and R3 can be used for the radical which has one or more hydroxyl radicals of the above [X], R1, R2, and R3 among a formula.) — the compound and formula (VII) which have the ether linkage expressed

[0041]

[Formula 26]

support solid-state platinum, chloroplatinic acid, alcohol, an aldehyde, a ketone, etc., and a platinum-olefin complex — [— for example Pt (CH<sub>2</sub> =CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> — a 2 (PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Pt (CH<sub>2</sub> =CH<sub>2</sub> Cl)<sub>2</sub>; platinum-vinyl siloxane complex — [— for example a Pt in m (ViMe<sub>2</sub> SiOSiMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Vi] and Pt [(MeViSiO)<sub>4</sub>] m]; platinum-phosphine complex — [— for example Pt (PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>; Pt(PBu<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]; A platinum-phosphite complex (For example, Pt[POPh<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub> 4) the inside of a formula, and Me — a methyl group — In Bu, butyl and Vi express a vinyl group, Ph expresses a phenyl group, and m and n express an integer. dicarbonyl dichloro platinum and Ashby's (Ashby) United States patent 315601st — and The platinum alcoholate catalyst indicated in the U.S. Pat. No. 3220972 specification of RAMORO (Lamoreaux) is also mentioned to the platinum-hydrocarbon complex indicated in the No. 3159682 specification, and a list. Furthermore, the platinum chloride-olefin complex indicated in Modic's (Modic) U.S. Pat. No. 3516946 specification is also useful in this invention.

[0049] moreover — as the example of catalysts other than a platinum compound — RhCl (PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, RhCl<sub>3</sub>, HmAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, RuCl<sub>3</sub>, IrCl<sub>3</sub>, FeCl<sub>3</sub>, AlCl<sub>3</sub>, PdCl<sub>2</sub> and 2H<sub>2</sub>O, NiCl<sub>2</sub>, and TiCl<sub>4</sub> etc. — it is mentioned. These catalysts may be used independently, and even if it uses two or more sorts together, they are not cared about. Chloroplatinic acid, a platinum-olefin complex, a platinum-acetylacetonato complex, and a platinum-vinyl siloxane complex are desirable from the point of catalytic activity, moreover, the thing which does not contain a halogen atom in the hydrosilylation catalyst of the above and a platinum system in applying this constituent to the application of the circumference of the electrical and electric equipment and an electron — desirable — for example, Pt (acac)<sub>2</sub> etc. — it can be used suitably.

[0049] Although there is especially no limit as an amount of catalysts, it is good to use in the range of 10-1 to ten to 8 mol to one mol of alkenyl radicals in the (A) component. It is good to use in the range of 10-3 to ten to 6 mol preferably. If fewer than ten to 8 mol, hardening will not fully advance. Moreover, it is better not to use for a large quantity from ten to 1 mol, since a hydrosilylation catalyst is generally expensive, and it is \*\*\*\*\*\*, and hydrogen gas is generated in large quantities and a hardened material may foam.

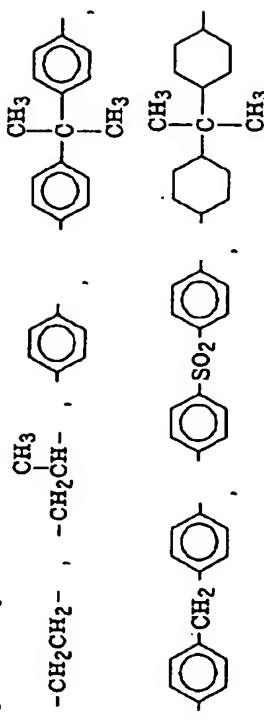
[0050] Since a hardenability constituent hardens by the addition reaction of the Si-H radical to the alkenyl radical using a precious metal catalyst, a cure rate is very quick, and it is convenient when performing Rhine production. (B) Since the hydrosilylation catalyst is included in the (B) component also after the reaction when manufacturing the hydrosilyl radical content compound which is a component by the above-mentioned selection hydrosilylation, if the stability generally is not good, it is left for a long period of time or hygroscopic moisture mixes, the inversion to Si-OH radical of a Si-H radical will take place, and phenomena, such as viscosity increase and gelation, will be seen. Therefore, it is desirable to make a storage stability amelioration agent contain in the (B) component. As such a compound, the compound containing an aliphatic series unsaturated bond, an organic phosphorous compound, an organosulfur compound, a nitrogen content compound, a tin system compound, organic peroxide, etc. can be used suitably. Benzothiazole, thiazole, dimethylmalate, 2-pentene nitril, 2, and 3-dichloropropene etc. is mentioned, and especially, in respect of coexistence of pot life/fast curability, although a thiazole is desirable, specifically, it is not necessarily limited to these. Although it can be mostly chosen as arbitration as long as the amount of the storage stability amelioration agent used is distributed for the (A) component and the (B) component at homogeneity, it is desirable to use in the range of 10-6 to ten to 1 mol to one mol of Si-H radical content compounds of the (B) component. This is because hardening will be checked in less than ten — six mols if the storage stability of the (B) component is not fully improved but exceeds ten to 1 mol. A storage stability amelioration agent may be used independently, or may mix and use two or more sorts.

[0051] As a compound which has at least two hydroxyl groups in the molecule which is the (D) component of this invention, there is nothing, various kinds of things which result from a low molecular weight compound at an organic polymer can be used, and especially a limit is specifically a formula (IX).

R7 -(OH)p (IX)

(— the compound by which it is expressed with the organic radical of p \*\* as for the inside R7 of a formula, and p is expressed with two or more integers) is mentioned.

[0052] The inside of a formula (IX), and R7 It is R7 although the organic radical of p \*\* is expressed. It will be [0053] if shown still more concretely. [Formula 29]



\*\* and the following organic polymers can be used. First, as a polyether system polymer, a polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, polyoxytetramethylene, and polyoxy(ethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer etc. is used suitably, for example. As a polymer with other principal chain frames, the condensation of dibasic acid, such as an adipic acid, and a glycol. Or the polyester system polymer, ethylene-propylene system copolymer which are obtained by the ring opening polymerization of lactone. The copolymer of a polyisobutylene, an isobutylene, an isoprene, etc., poly chloro BUREN, A copolymer with polyisoprene, an isoprene, a butadiene, acrylonitrile, styrene, etc., A copolymer with polybutadiene, a butadiene, styrene, acrylonitrile, etc., Polyisoprene, polybutadiene, an isoprene, or a butadiene and acrylonitrile, The polyolefine system polymer which hydrogenates a copolymer with styrene etc. and is obtained Acrylic ester, such as polyacrylic ester obtained by carrying out the radical polymerization of the monomers, such as ethyl acrylate and butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, and butyl acrylate, An acrylic ester system copolymer with vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, methyl methacrylate, styrene, etc., The graft polymer obtained by carrying out the polymerization of the vinyl monomer in the inside of said organic polymer, A polysulfide system polymer, Nylon 6/10 by the condensation polymerization of the nylon 6 by the ring opening polymerization of epsilon caprolactam, a hexamethylenediamine, Nylon 66 by the condensation polymerization of an adipic acid and a hexamethylenediamine, and a sebatic acid, Nylon 11 by the condensation polymerization of epsilon-amino undecanoic acid, The inside of Nylon 12 by the ring opening polymerization of epsilon-amino RAURO lactam, and the above-mentioned nylon, Polyamide system polymers, for example, the polycarbonate system polymer manufactured by carrying out condensation polymerization from bisphenol A and a carbonyl chloride, such as copolyamide which has a two or more-component component, a diallyl phthalate system polymer, etc. are illustrated. Furthermore, the polyhydric phenols represented by bisphenol A and phenol resin and aliphatic series polyhydric alcohol, the hydroxyl-group end of the poly caprolactone, the oligomer of molecular weight 1,000-20,000 that have crystallinity like a polytetramethylene glycol (PTMG), and the oligomer of the molecular weight 1,000-20,000 of amorphism nature like the polypropylene PIRENGURI ether can be used.

[0054] (D) The amount of the component used has the desirable range of 0.1 — 50 weight section to the (aforementioned A)+(B) component 100 weight section. When its effectiveness of the surface tack disappearance after hardening is inadequate if the reason has few (D) components than the 0.1 weight section, and there is than 50 weight sections, it is for the physical properties after hardening of this constituent to fall remarkably. [ more ] To the hardenability constituent of this invention, a bulking agent, an antioxidant, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, a pigment, a surfactant, a plasticizer, a silane coupling agent, etc. may be added suitably if needed.

[0055] As an example of said bulking agent, silica impalpable powder, a calcium carbonate, clay, talc, titanium oxide, a zinc white, the diatom earth, a barium sulfate, carbon black, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0056] [Example] Next, although an example explains the constituent of this invention concretely, this

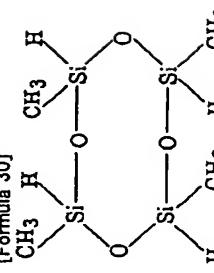
invention is not limited only to these examples.

According to the approach indicated by synthetic example 1 JP.53-134095.A, the polyoxypolypropylene which has an allyl compound mold olefin radical at the end was compounded. [0057] The polyoxypolypropylene glycol and powder caustic alkali of sodium which are average molecular weight 3000 were stirred at 60 degrees C, it reacted by having added bromochloromethane, and molecular weight was increased. Next, the allyl chloride was added and allyl compound etherification of the end was carried out at 110 degrees C. This was processed with the aluminum silicate and purification end allyl compound etherification polyoxypolypropylene was compounded.

[0058] The average molecular weight of this polyether was 7960, and 92% of the end was an olefin radical from the iodine number. The viscosity by E mold viscometer was 130poise (40 degrees C).

What attached the equalization dropping funnel, the thermometer, the magnetic chip, and the glass stopper for the cooling pipe with the method cock of three was prepared for 4 opening flask of 2200ml of synthetic examples. N2 It is an annular polyhydrogen siloxane [0059] under an ambient atmosphere.

[Formula 30]



(The Shin-etsu chemistry incorporated company make, LS8600) 12.03g (50mmol) and toluene 20ml were taught in the flask. 1 and 9-deca diene 2.76g (20mmol) and the thing which dissolved 20micro (solution melted tog [ 1 ] and 1 of H2 PtC16 and 6H2 O, and 2-dimethoxyethane 9g) of chloroplatinic acid catalyst solutions 1 in toluene 30ml were taught into the dropping funnel. A flask is attached to a 50-degree C oil bath, and it is N2. This toluene solution was dropped over 2 hours into the flask under the ambient atmosphere. When it was made to react at 50 degrees C after dropping termination for further 1 hour and the IR spectrum was measured at the time, since absorption of the olefin of a near [ 1640cm<sup>-1</sup> ] had disappeared completely, the reaction was ended at this time. Benzothiazole (13microl, 0.12mmol) was added, it evaporated, volatile matter was removed, and the 9.11g transparent and colorless liquid was obtained. The hydroxyl radical in this hydrocarbon system compound was checked as strong absorption of 2170cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Moreover, it is the peak and Si-CH3 of Si-H at 300MHz NMR. As for this compound, by comparing the intensity ratio (actual measurement 0.216) of a proton with the intensity ratio on count showed that [n=1 (MW=998) which averages and has the structure of the following type was 53% and n=2 (MW=1377) was 47%] mixture. When calculating the number of the Si-H radicals in a unit weight based on this, they were 0.769 mols / 100g.

The synthetic example 3 (B component \*\*)

100g [ of compounds ] and toluene 100ml obtained in the synthetic example 2 was taught in the flask. What was dissolved in 1-decene 43.1g (0.308 mols) and 3.1micro (solution which melted 1g of H2 PtC14 and 6H2 O to ethanol [ 1 ] and 1 and 2-dimethoxyethane 9g) 1 toluene 50ml of chloroplatinic acid catalyst solutions was taught into the dropping funnel. A flask is attached to a 50-degree C oil bath, and it is N2. This toluene solution was dropped over 2 hours into the flask under the ambient atmosphere. When it was made to react at 50 degrees C after dropping termination for further 1 hour and the IR spectrum was measured, since absorption of the olefin of a near [ 1640cm<sup>-1</sup> ] had disappeared completely, the reaction was ended at this time. [0060] Benzothiazole (13microl, 0.12mmol) was added, it evaporated, volatile matter was removed, and the 143g transparent and colorless liquid was obtained. The hydroxyl radical in

this hydrocarbon system compound was checked as strong absorption of 2170cm<sup>-1</sup>. When calculating the number of the Si-H radicals in the unit weight of this compound, they were 0.311 mols / 100g.

The organic polymer ((A) component) obtained in the example 1 - the example 1 of 5 composition, the Si-H radical content compound obtained in the synthetic example 2 ((B) component), hindered phenolic antioxidant (Ciba-Geigy IRUGA NOx 1010) % chloroplatinic acid catalyst solution ((C) component) (what dissolved 1.0g of H2 PtC16 and 6H2 O in ethanol 99g), After measuring the amount which shows the compound ((D) component) which has at least two hydroxyl groups in a thiazole and a molecule in Table 1, respectively and often kneading, it slushed into the sluttering of about 2mm thickness, and bottom degassing of reduced pressure was carried out. The constituent after degassing was stiffened for 10 minutes in 130-degree C oven with sluttering, and the sheet-like hardened material was created. In this way, finger touch investigated the surface tuck of the obtained sheet. Furthermore, it is JIS K7113. The dumbbell was obtained using 2 (1/3) number dumbbell cutter, and the tension test was performed. The result was collectively shown in the 1st table.

[0061]

[Table 1]

第1表

実施番号	1	2	3	4	5	比較例1
A成分重量 (g)	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73
B成分 ① + (g)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	—	0.11
② + (g)	—	—	—	—	0.27	—
イルガノノクス 1010 (g)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
10%チアゾール (μℓ)	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
1%H <sub>2</sub> PtCl <sub>6</sub> (μℓ)	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
D成分種類	*	PTMIG	ビスフェノールA	MS-OH	PTMIG	—
重量 (g)	0.37	1.12	0.18	0.37	0.37	—
表面タックの様子	全く なし	全く なし	全く なし	全く なし	全く なし	やや あり
引張試験結果*						
M10 (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	1.07	0.92	1.06	1.03	0.37	1.22
M50 ( )	3.51	3.13	3.53	3.13	1.12	3.43
M100 ( )	5.52	6.01	6.50	4.90	1.69	4.99
T <sub>8</sub> ( )	8.71	9.20	7.70	6.28	7.84	5.81
E <sub>B</sub> ( % )	164	185	137	123	392	90

※引張試験条件: 23℃中  
引張速度 200mm/min  
チャック間 20mm

\* PTMIG: 保土谷化学工業(株)製 PTG GRADE 1000

\*\* ビスフェノールA: 三井東亞社製, ビスフェノールA

\*\*\* MS-OH: 合成例1で使用した平均分子量 30000の  
ボリオキシプロピレンダリゴール

Except not using example of comparison 1PTMIG, it carried out like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in the 1st table.  
[0062]

[Effect of the Invention] The hardenability constituent of this invention understands that the surface tuck after hardening is improved sharply so that clearly also from an example. Furthermore the elongation-after-fracture breaking strength of a hardened material etc. is improved, and a mechanical property is raised. It can become an ingredient useful for the application of a sealing material, a seal agent, a coating, a coating agent, the rubber for casting, the heat-resistant masking tape for printed circuit boards, etc. from these things.

[Translation done.]